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No. 994

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BETTY JEANNE STEARNS and HOWARD LAVELLE SUTTON,
Petitioners,

vs.

THE HERTZ CORPORATION, a Corporation,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

To the United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit.

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

To the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

This is a Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The Opinion is reported in 326 F. 2d 405. The District Court Opinion is reported in 211 F. Supp. 506, and may be found in the record 198.

The date of the Judgment sought to be reviewed and the time of its entry is January 14, 1964.

JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction to review the Judgment by Writ of Certiorari is conferred on this Court by 28 U. S. C. 1254 (1).

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW.

The question presented for review is:

Did the Court below err in finding that the provision of the Automobile Rental Agreement, which excluded liability coverage for claims for bodily injuries of occupants of a rented automobile was not violative of 1947 Laws of the State of Illinois, 1238, Section 42e?

THE STATUTE INVOLVED.

The Statute involved is:

Section 1. Section 42e of "An Act in relation to motor vehicles and to repeal a certain Act therein named," approved June 30, 1919, as amended is amended, said amended section to read as follows:

"Sec. 42e. It is unlawful for the owner of any motor vehicle to engage in the business, or to hold himself out to the public generally as being engaged in the business of renting out such motor vehicle, to be operated by the customer, unless the owner has given, and there is in full force and effect and on file with the Secretary of State either

(1) A motor vehicle liability policy in a solvent and responsible company, authorized to do business in the State of Illinois, providing that the insurance carrier will pay any judgment within thirty days after it becomes final, recovered against the customer or against any person operating the motor vehicle with the customer's ex-

press or implied consent for damage to property other than to the rented motor vehicles, or for an injury to or for the death of any person, not an occupant of the rented motor vehicle, resulting from the operation of the motor vehicle, provided, however, every such policy provides insurance insuring the operator of the rented motor vehicle against liability imposed by law upon such insured for bodily injury to, or death of any person or damage to property to the amounts and limits as provided under Section 42-11 of this Act."

The official edition of this statute may be found in 1947 Laws of the State of Illinois, page 1238.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The facts material to the consideration of the questions presented are as follows:

This is a suit on a contract. The action was by plaintiff Stearns, as a third party beneficiary of the contract, and by the plaintiff Sutton as a party to the contract. It is plaintiffs' theory that there was an express contract to provide automobile liability insurance.

The defense is that at the time the automobile was rented to the plaintiff Sutton that the plaintiff Sutton and the defendant entered into a written rental agreement which specifically states in part that the insurance provided by the defendant does not cover the renter or driver for injuries sustained by passengers or guests while riding in said vehicle.

In January of 1956 the plaintiff Stearns and the plaintiff Sutton were in Chicago, Illinois, performing as a dance act, and had been so for five years. The plaintiff Stearns received a message that her mother was very ill and undertook to get a train or a plane back to St. Louis, but was unable to do so. Miss Stearns and Mr. Sutton agreed

that Mr. Sutton would rent a car and drive Miss Stearns to St. Louis. The car was rented from Hertz. Miss Stearns was not present at the time the car was rented. They were driving to St. Louis with Sutton driving when the car turned over, pinning the plaintiff Stearns beneath it, causing her serious injuries.

After the accident plaintiff Stearns brought suit against defendant Sutton for personal injuries in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis. Hertz refused to provide counsel for this suit and denied coverage. Judgment was rendered the plaintiff Stearns in the sum of $18,000.00 and costs in the amount of $30.35. Thereafter plaintiff Stearns unsuccessfully undertook to recover the amount of her judgment from Continental Casualty Company, the insurer of Hertz. The Rental Agreement on the reverse side provided as follows:

"The renter of the automobile described on the reverse side hereof participates in the benefits of an automobile public liability and property damage policy subject to the terms, limitations and restrictions thereof and is bound by such terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions, even though all of them are not outlined in this rental agreement. Said policy does not cover the renter or driver for injuries sustained by passengers or guests or any person while riding in or riding from or getting into or on said vehicle."

Jurisdiction is founded on diversity of citizenship and amount.

REASONS FOR GRANTING OF THE WRIT.

Petitioners contend that a Writ of Certiorari should be granted for the reason that the Court of Appeals has decided an important state question in conflict with the applicable state law. Petitioners contend that by virtue of

the Illinois law and statutes referred to above that a contract existed whereby Hertz was required to provide liability insurance for anyone, including passengers in cars driven by persons renting automobiles. Petitioners contend that the law of the State of Illinois, 1947 Laws of the State of Illinois, 1238, Section 42e, is incorporated in the contract, and contend that this law provided that liability insurance is provided for injury to any person. That this was the intention of the Legislature of the State of Illinois may be verified by examining the prior Illinois law which may be found in 1931 Laws of the State of Illinois, P. 781, Section 1. The 1931 law is as follows:

"Sec. 42e. It is unlawful for the owner of any motor vehicle to engage in the business, or to hold himself out to the public generally as being engaged in the business of renting out such motor vehicle, to be operated by the customer, unless the owner has given, and there is in full force and effect and on file with the Secretary of State either

(1) A motor vehicle liability policy in a solvent and responsible company, authorized to do business in the State of Illinois, in the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00), providing that the insurance carrier will pay any judgment, within thirty days after it becomes final, recovered against the customer or against any person operating the motor vehicle with the customer's express or implied consent, for damage to property other than to the rented motor vehicle, or for an injury to, or for the death of any person, not an occupant of the rented motor vehicle, resulting from the operation of the motor vehicle, provided that the maximum payment required of such company on all judgments recovered hereunder, against the customer or against any person operating the motor vehicle with the customer's express or implied consent, shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars

($2,500) for each motor vehicle operated under the provisions of this section."

This indicates that in 1947 the Legislature in Illinois changed the prior law and added this provision: "However, every such policy provides insurance insuring the operator of the rented motor vehicle against liability imposed by law upon such insured for bodily injury to or death of **any person** or damage to property to the amounts and limits as provided under Section 42-11 of this Act." The 1947 law was in force at the time of the accident.

Petitioners contend that it is of importance to the people of the State of Illinois that the question be settled as to whether or not passengers in automobiles rented are to be covered by liability insurance. It is not only important to people in the State of Illinois, but to people generally throughout the United States, as many contracts on rented automobiles provide this exclusionary clause eliminating liability insurance on passengers. It is important to the people generally of the United States that safety responsibility laws be interpreted broadly so as to provide insurance coverage for those injured seriously, as was the petitioner, Miss Stearns.

Wherefore, petitioners pray the Honorable United States Supreme Court to grant its Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

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EV. 5-5747,
Attorney for Petitioners.

OPINION.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the Eighth Circuit.

No. 17,291

Betty Jeanne Stearns and Howard Lavelle Sutton,

Appellants,

v.

The Hertz Corporation, a corporation,

Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

[January 14, 1964.]

Before Van Oosterhout and Blackmun, Circuit Judges, and Hanson, District Judge.

Blackmun, Circuit Judge:

The plaintiff Betty Jeanne Stearns was seriously injured in the early morning of January 4, 1956, when the automobile in which she was a passenger turned over. The car was being driven by the plaintiff Howard L. Sutton, was owned by the defendant Hertz Corporation, and had been rented by Hertz to Sutton that morning. The rental agreement was signed and the accident occurred in Illinois. It is conceded that the law of that state governs.

Miss Stearns sued Sutton in a Missouri state court. He called upon Hertz and its insurer to defend. They refused. Sutton thereupon retained his own counsel and defended the action. Miss Stearns obtained a judgment against him for $18,000. She and Sutton, asserting that Hertz is liable for the amount of her judgment, then together brought the present diversity action against Hertz. The trial court decided in favor of the defendant. Its memorandum opinion is reported at 211 F. Supp. 506. The Plaintiffs have appealed.

The plaintiffs argue here that the trial court erred (a) in not holding that the presence in the Hertz insurance policy of a clause excluding coverage for bodily injury sustained by a passenger in the rented car violated the applicable Illinois statute; (b) in not holding that an implied contract existed by which Hertz was bound to furnish coverage for bodily injury to an occupant; and (c) in not holding that the exclusionary clause was against public policy and therefore void and unenforceable.

Judge Harper's opinion sets forth the pertinent facts and the reasons underlying his conclusions. We can add little to what he has already said. We treat only the particular emphases made on the appeal.

1. The state statute. In effect at the time of the accident was an Illinois statute, now found as § 8-414, Ch. 95½, Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes. We quote it by foot note.[1] The agreement by which Sutton rented the car

[1] "Sec. 42e. It is unlawful for the owner of any motor vehicle to engage in the business * * * of renting out such motor vehicle, to be operated by the customer, unless * * * there is in full force and effect * * * .

"[1] A motor vehicle liability policy * * * providing that the insurance carrier will pay any judgment within thirty days after it becomes final, recovered against the customer * * * for damage to property other than to the rented motor vehicle, or for an injury to or for the death of any person, not an occupant of the rented

from Hertz contained provisions, pertinent here, which are also set forth in the margin.[1] Judge Harper concluded, p. 508 of 211 F. Supp., that a casual reading of the statute indicated that Hertz need only provide insurance

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motor vehicle, resulting from the operation of the motor vehicle, provided, however, every such policy provides insurance insuring the operator of the rented motor vehicle against liability imposed by law upon such insured for bodily injury to, or death of any person or damage to property to the amounts and limits as provided under Section 42-11 of this Act. * * * or

(2) A motor vehicle liability bond, conditioned that the owner of motor vehicle will pay any judgment within thirty days after it becomes final, recovered against the customer * * * for damage, to property other than to the rented motor vehicle, or for an injury to, or for the death of any person not an occupant of the rented motor vehicle, resulting from the operation of the motor vehicle, provided, however, every such bond is in the penal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000.00) and is conditioned for payment in amounts as would be required in a motor vehicle liability policy as provided in Section 42-11 of this Act."

"(4) Renter being one of the assured under the insurance policy covering said vehicle agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of said policy, which by reference thereto are incorporated herein and made a part thereof, and to comply with the terms and conditions appearing on reverse side hereof.

"(5) Renter further expressly agrees to indemnify the Insurance Company for any and all loss, damage, cost and expense paid or incurred by the Insurance Company because of injuries or damages sustained by occupants of said vehicle, in states where the law makes Hertz or its Insurance Carrier liable for injuries to occupants of said vehicle or because of injuries or damages resulting from the operation of said vehicle in violation of any of the terms and conditions appearing on the reverse side hereof.

* * *

"SEE REVERSE SIDE"

On the reverse side of the contract as printed was the following:

"The renter of the automobile described on the reverse side hereof participates in the benefits of an automobile public liability and property damage insurance policy subject to the terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions thereof and is bound by such terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions even though all of them are not outlined in this rental agreement. Said policy does not cover the renter or driver for injuries sustained by passengers or guests or any person while riding in or alighting from or getting into or on said vehicle * * *."

covering persons "not an occupant of the rented motor vehicle"; that the absence of this quoted phrase from the proviso clause of sub-section (1) does not, because of absurd results which would otherwise ensue, indicate a legislative intent to require coverage of any person; and that the omission of the phrase in the proviso was unintentional.

The plaintiffs call to our attention here the fact that the proviso clause of sub-section (1) was added to the statute by an amendment in 1947. It is then argued that this was a deliberate and separate change; that, despite the exclusion of coverage for occupants under the primary clause of sub-section (1) and under sub-section (2), the statute must now mean what it says, namely, that insurance as to any person must be provided; and that the 1947 amendment thus extended the coverage to, specifically, injuries for which the renter was liable but which the injured party could not collect.

We do not agree. We may accept the plaintiff's premise that a motor vehicle responsibility statute usually represents the public policy of a state and points to a liberal interpretation of insurance requirements and coverages. **New York Cas. Co. v. Lewellen**, 184 F. 2d 891, 894 (8 Cir. 1950); **Chatfield v. Farm Bureau Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.**, 208 F. 2d 250, 256 (4 Cir. 1953); see **Illinois ex rel. Terry v. Fisher**, 12 Ill. 2d 231, 145 N. E. 2d 588, 592 (1957). But the reasons mentioned by Judge Harper for his conclusions as to this defective statute, contrary to the plaintiffs' contentions, are inescapable, viz., (a) that a statute's proviso clause is generally restrictive and not extending, **Anderson v. City of Park Ridge**, 396 Ill. 235, 72 N. E. 2d 210, 218-19 (1947); **Illinois Chiropractic Soc'y v. Giello**, 18 Ill. 2d 306, 164 N. E. 2d 47, 51 (1960); (b) that it would be illogical if sub-section (1) were to require that judgments be satisfied

within thirty days except those involving an injury to a passenger; and (c) that sub-section (2) relating to the alternate liability bond clearly excludes passenger coverage and it would make no sense to conclude that sub-section (1) relating to liability insurance requires broader protection. "Courts are bound to presume that absurd consequences were not contemplated by the legislature * * *". **Board of Education v. Brittin**, 11 Ill. 2d 411, 143 N. E. 2d 555, 557 (1957); **Illinois Chiropractic Soc'y v. Giello**, supra, p. 51 of 164 N. E. 2d. Further, it seems obvious to us that this proviso, with its reference to § 42-11, was concerned only with amounts of coverage; the words which the 1947 amendment replaced were themselves concerned only with coverage limits.

Next, we do not interpret the statute's references to § 42-11 (now succeeded by § 7-317, Ch. 95½, Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes) as imposing the omnibus coverage requirements of the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law upon Hertz's rental agreements. The plaintiffs' apparent suggestion to the contrary is answered by **Gabler v. Continental Cas. Co.**, 295 S. W. 2d 194 (Mo. App. 1956), the holding in which was approved in **State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Ward**, 340 S. W. 2d 635, 638 (Mo. Sup. 1960). Although **Gabler** was decided by a Missouri court, the accident in controversy occurred in Illinois. The car rental policy had a passenger exclusion. The Illinois as well as the Missouri law was reviewed. The court held that the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law was not applicable because the rental contract was executed prior to the accident; that the parties were free to contract for insurance which excluded liability to a passenger; and that the exclusion was plain, unambiguous, and enforceable. Interestingly enough, the court noted, footnote 1, p. 196 of 295 S. W. 2d, the exclusion of passenger liability in

the Illinois car rental insurance statute. This approach is entirely consistent with the Illinois decisions. **McCann v. Continental Cas. Co.**, 6 Ill. App. 2d 527, 128 N. E. 2d 624, 626-27 (1955), aff'd. 8 Ill. 2d 476, 134 N. E. 2d 302 (1956); **Pohlman v. Universal Mut. Cas. Co.**, 12 Ill. App. 2d 153, 138 N. E. 2d 848, 850; **Stollery Bros. v. Inter-Insurance Exchange**, 15 Ill. App. 2d 179, 145 N. E. 2d 768, 770-71 (1957); **Porterfield v. Truck Ins. Exchange**, 28 Ill. App. 2d 195, 171 N. E. 2d 108, 110 (1960).

The plaintiffs' suggestion that a "possible explanation" of the 1947 amendment was the legislature's desire to bring the statute into line with the state's guest statute, § 42-1 (now § 9-201, Ch. 95½), authorizing recovery by a passenger against a driver in a situation of causative, wilful and wanton misconduct is supported by no authority. It is speculative and has no merit. See **Johnson v. Universal Auto. Ins. Ass'n**, 124 So. 2d 580, 582 (La. App. 1960).

Plaintiffs' attempt to buttress their statutory purpose argument with a state legislator's affidavit produced for the first time in an appendix to their appellate reply brief is of no consequence. In addition to serious questions of admissibility and of persuasiveness, **Eddy v. Morgan**, 216 Ill. 437, 75 N. E. 174, 178 (1905); **Lubezny v. Ball**, 322 Ill. App. 7, 53 N. E. 2d 988, 993 (1944) reversed on other grounds 389 Ill. 263, 59 N. E. 2d 645 (1945); see **FTC v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc.**, 363 U. S. 536, 553 (1960) and **United States v. Philadelphia Nat'l Bank**, 374 U. S. 321, 349 (1963); cf. **Kansas City v. Federal Pac. Elec. Co.**, 310 F. 2d 271, 289 (8 Cir. 1962), cert. denied 371 U. S. 912 and 373 U. S. 914, the affidavit is not to be considered here because it was not presented to the trial court. The appeal is to be determined upon the record below. **Watson v. Rhode Island Ins. Co.**, 196 F. 2d 254, 256 (5 Cir. 1952).

2. The implied contract. This argument rests on alleged representations of Hertz's rental agent Benson and on Hertz advertisements.

The plaintiffs stress the fact that Sutton testified that Benson told him it was not necessary for him to take out additional insurance. But Benson in his deposition testified that he did not tell Sutton he was fully covered with liability insurance or that it was unnecessary for him to obtain other coverage; he said that he did not recall that Sutton asked him any question at all about insurance. We therefore are in the usual situation of conflicting testimony. The district court found "more credible" Sutton's own concessions on cross-examination; these are to the effect that he was in a hurry, that he did not know whether or not he had read the contract, that he did not inquire of Benson as to passenger coverage, and that he assumed he was covered "for anything that might possibly happen". With the record in this state we, as an appellate court, cannot undo the trial court's findings for they are obviously not clearly erroneous within the meaning of Rule 52 (a), F. R. Cv. P. The situation is far different from the case of **Carlson v. Grimsrud**, 223 Wis. 561, 270 N. W. 50 (1936), cited by the plaintiffs, where the court held that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the trial court's finding, opposite to the one here, that the insurer had agreed to issue its policy without the exclusionary clause. Furthermore, as Judge Harper observed, the matter was reduced to clear and unambiguous written terms and, in the absence of fraud, that writing should control. **Davis v. Fidelity Fire Ins. Co.**, 208 Ill. 375, 70 N. E. 359, 362 (1904); **Lockwood v. Goldman**, 345 Ill. App. 324, 102 N. E. 2d 828, 829 (1952).

Although Sutton testified in very general terms about having seen several Hertz advertisements referring to insurance, he admitted on cross-examination that the only

one he was positive about was one in the 1955 Hotel Red Book. This recited "Hertz low rates include everything. * * * That includes gasoline, oil * * * and Public Liability, Property Damage, Fire and Theft Insurance, and $100.00 deductible collision protection". Other ads spoke of "proper insurance". Here again we agree with the district court that the latter term is to be construed to mean the coverage required by the Illinois law. The insurance provided did comply with that law. Also, Hertz's policy outstanding at the time of the accident satisfied the description in the Red Book advertisement, for, despite the exclusion, it provided public liability, property damage, fire and theft insurance and $100 deductible collision protection.

See generally on this point, **McCann v. Continental Cas. Co.**, supra; **Jennings v. Illinois Auto. Club**, 319 Ill. App. 587, 49 N. E. 2d 847 (1943); **Automobile Underwriters v. Camp**, 217 Ind. 328, 27 N. E. 2d 370, 375 (1940), rehearing denied 28 N. E. 2d 68. We therefore find no basis for the plaintiffs' contention that an implied contract existed binding Hertz to furnish insurance coverage for bodily injury sustained by an occupant for the rented automobile.

3. Public policy. The plaintiffs base this point solely on **Henningsen v. Bloomfield Motors, Inc.**, 32 N. J. 358, 161 A. 2d 69 (1960), and argue that the exclusion was not called specifically to Sutton's attention, that it was in small print and on the reverse side of the contract, and that there was a disparity in bargaining between Sutton and Hertz. **Henningsen**, however, is a case concerning an implied warranty of fitness of an automobile, a product and a dangerous instrumentality, and the defendant-manufacturer's disclaimer of this warranty by small print provisions in a purchase order. That fact situation is not at all the one before us. As we have already noted, the

applicable Illinois statute specifically authorizes passenger exclusion in rented automobile insurance. Further, Sutton in his testimony made no complaint about the smallness of the type or his ability to read it. There is no overriding public policy of the kind with which the New Jersey court was concerned in **Henningsen**.

It is unfortunate, of course, that Miss Stearns, seriously injured without fault on her part, now finds herself without financial relief. The difficulty, however, lies primarily in Sutton's lack of coverage and in the apparent uncollectibility of the judgment against him. Had Sutton owned an automobile and carried a standard owner's policy, coverage would have been afforded. But these facts are hardly the fault of Hertz. If a passenger in a rented car was to have been so protected, that was a matter for the Illinois legislature.

Affirmed.

A true copy.

Attest:

Clerk, U. S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1963.

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BETTY JEANNE STEARNS and HOWARD LAVELLE SUTTON,
Petitioners,

vs.

THE HERTZ CORPORATION, a Corporation,
Respondent.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit.

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1963.

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BETTY JEANNE STEARNS and HOWARD LAVELLE SUTTON,
Petitioners,

vs.

THE HERTZ CORPORATION, a Corporation,
Respondent.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit.

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION.

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America:

Respondent, The Hertz Corporation, a corporation, respectfully requests this Honorable Court to deny the Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court

of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in the above case. In this behalf, Respondent shows unto the Court the following:

Respondent, in accordance with the Rules of this Court (Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, Rules 24 (1) and 40 (3)), accept as correct petitioners' reference to the official reports of the opinions delivered by the District Court and Court of Appeals below; the statement of grounds on which jurisdiction of this Court is invoked; the Statute involved; the question presented for review; and Petitioners' Statement of the Case, including the basis for federal jurisdiction in the Court of first instance.

ARGUMENT.

Petitioners advance as the reason for granting of the Writ of Certiorari that the Court of Appeals has decided an important state question in conflict with the applicable state law. No decisions of the Appellate Courts of Illinois are cited in support of Petitioners' contention regarding proper interpretation of the statute involved. Both the District Court and the Court of Appeals gave careful consideration to Petitioners' argument that 1947 Laws of Illinois, 1238, Section 42e, prohibited a passenger exclusion clause in insurance required to be provided by car rental agencies. The language of the District Court rejecting this argument may be found at R. pp. 201-202. The Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court, stating in its opinion cited at pages 10 and 11 of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari, as follows:

> "The plaintiffs call to our attention here the fact that the proviso clause of sub-section (1) was added to the statute by an amendment in 1947. It is then argued that this was a deliberate and separate change; that, despite the exclusion of coverage for occupants under the primary clause of sub-section (1) and under sub-section (2), the statute must now mean what it says, namely, that insurance as to any person must be provided; and that the 1947 amendment thus extended the coverage to, specifically, injuries for which the renter was liable but which the injured party could not collect.
>
> We do not agree. We may accept the plaintiff's premise that a motor vehicle responsibility statute usually represents the public policy of a state and points to a liberal interpretation of insurance requirements and coverages. **New York Cas. Co. v. Lewellen**, 184 F. 2d 891, 894 (8 Cir. 1950); **Chatfield v. Farm**

Bureau Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 208 F. 2d 250, 256 (4 Cir. 1953); see **Illinois ex rel. Terry v. Fisher**, 12 Ill. 2d 231, 145 N. E. 2d 588, 592 (1957). But the reasons mentioned by Judge Harper for his conclusions as to this defective statute, contrary to the plaintiffs' contentions, are inescapable, viz., (a) that a statute's proviso clause is generally restrictive and not extending, **Anderson v. City of Park Ridge**, 396 Ill. 235, 72 N. E. 2d 210, 218-19 (1947); **Illinois Chiropractic Soc'y v. Giello**, 18 Ill. 2d 206, 164 N. E. 2d 47, 51 (1960); (b) that it would be illogical if sub-section (1) were to require that judgments be satisfied within thirty days except those involving an injury to a passenger; and (c) that sub-section (2) relating to the alternate liability bond clearly excludes passenger coverage and it would make no sense to conclude that sub-section (1) relating to liability insurance requires broader protection. "Courts are bound to presume that absurd consequences were not contemplated by the legislature * * *." **Board of Education v. Brittin**, 11 Ill. 2d 411, 143 N. E. 2d 555, 557 (1957); **Illinois Chiropractic Society v. Giello**, supra, p. 51 of 164 N. E. 2d. Further, it seems obvious to us that this proviso, with its reference to Section 42-11, was concerned only with amounts of coverage; the words which the 1947 amendment replaced were themselves concerned only with coverage limits."

So also, petitioners' corollary proposition that the rental contract in this instance must be interpreted in the light of the broad coverage afforded by the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law is not supported by the applicable state law. The Court of Appeals at pages 11 and 12 of the petition for Writ of Certiorari, stated:

"Next, we do not interpret the statute's references to Section 42-11 (now succeeded by Section 7-317,

Ch. 95½, Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes) as imposing the omnibus coverage requirements of the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law upon Hertz's rental agreements. The plaintiffs' apparent suggestion to the contrary is answered by **Gabler v. Continental Cas. Co.**, 295 S.W. 2d 194 (Mo. App. 1956), the holding in which was approved in **State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Ward**, 340 S.W. 2d 635, 638 (Mo. Sup. 1960). Although **Gabler** was decided by a Missouri court, the accident in controversy occurred in Illinois. The car rental policy had a passenger exclusion. The Illinois, as well as the Missouri law was reviewed. The court held that the Illinois Safety Responsibility Law was not applicable because the rental contract was executed prior to the accident; that the parties were free to contract for insurance which excluded liability to a passenger; and that the exclusion was plain, unambiguous, and enforceable. Interestingly enough, the court noted, footnote 1, p. 196 of 295 S.W. 2d, the exclusion of passenger liability in the Illinois car rental insurance statute. This approach is entirely consistent with the Illinois decisions. **McCann v. Continental Cas. Co.**, 6 Ill. App. 2d 527, 128 N.E. 2d 624, 626-27 (1955), aff'd 8 Ill. 2d 476, 134 N.E. 2d 302 (1956); **Pohlman v. Universal Mut. Cas. Co.**, 12 Ill. App. 2d 153, 138 N.E. 2d 848, 850; **Stollery Bros. v. Inter-Insurance Exchange**, 15 Ill. App. 2d 479, 145 N.E. 2d 768, 770-71 (1957); **Porterfield v. Truck Ins. Exchange**, 28 Ill. App. 2d 195, 171 N.E. 2d 108, 110 (1960)."

In this state of the record, Petitioners are seeking to have this Court rule for the third time on a question of construction of local law. This Court has held on numerous occasions that an interpretation of state law made in the first instance by the District Court and affirmed by the Court of Appeals will be accepted by the Supreme

Court. Propper v. Clark, 69 S. Ct. 1333, 337 U. S. 472, 93 L. Ed. 1480, rehearing denied 70 S. Ct. 33, 338 U. S. 841, 94 L. Ed. 514, rehearing denied 72 S. Ct. 289, 342 U. S. 907, 96 L. Ed. 679; General Box Company v. United States, 76 S. Ct. 728, 351 U. S. 159, 100 L. Ed. 1055, rehearing denied 76 S. Ct. 1044, 351 U. S. 990, 100 L. Ed. 1502; Sims v. United States, 79 S. Ct. 641, 359 U. S. 108, 3 L. Ed. 2667; Appalachian Power Company v. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 80 S. Ct. 6, 4 L. Ed. (2) 30.

In Propper v. Clark (supra) this Court stated:

> "The precise issue of state law involved, i. e., whether the temporary receiver under Sec. 977-b of the New York Civil Practice Act is vested with title by virtue of his appointment, is one which has not been decided by the New York Courts. Both the District Court and the Court of Appeals faced this question and answered it in the negative. In dealing with issues of state law that enter into judgments of federal courts, we are hesitant to override decisions by federal courts skilled in the laws of particular states unless their conclusions are shown to be unreasonable."

Petitioners seek to avoid this salutary principle by contending that it is of importance to the people of the State of Illinois and to the people of the United States generally "that the question be settled as to whether or not passengers in automobiles rented are to be covered by liability insurance". Insofar as the question presented for review in the petition for Writ of Certiorari relates to the alleged conflict between an automobile rental agreement entered into in the State of Illinois, and a section of the Illinois Statutes, it is obvious that whatever determination is made, will have no effect upon people generally throughout the United States. There is nothing in

the record to suggest that any other state has a statute regulating car rental insurance comparable to 1947 Laws of the State of Illinois, 1238, Section 42e.

Even with regard to the people of the State of Illinois, the Court of Appeals points out in its opinion that if the driver of the rented vehicle owned an automobile and carried a standard owner's policy, coverage would have been afforded (Petition for Writ of Certiorari, page 15). There is nothing in the record which would supply the Court with information regarding the number of persons utilizing rental vehicles who come within this category. Absent such information the Court would be required to engage in speculation to determine whether any special or important reasons are present which would warrant review on Writ of Certiorari. The fact that review on certiorari may be of importance to Petitioners is not a consideration which will call for exercise of the Court's judicial discretion under Rule 19 of the Revised Rules of the Supreme Court. This Court has stated that it will not grant the Writ of Certiorari except in cases involving principles the settlement of which is of importance to the public as distinguished from that of the parties. **Rice v. Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery**, 75 S. Ct. 614, 349 U. S. 70, 99 L. Ed. 897. The jurisdiction was not conferred upon this Court merely to give the defeated party in the Circuit Court of Appeals another hearing. **Magnum Import Co. v. Coty**, 43 S. Ct. 531, 262 U. S. 159, 67 L. Ed. 922. Petitioners have already received Appellate review of their case, and even if it could be demonstrated that the decision below was erroneous, it is not the function of the Writ of Certiorari to correct such error. Address of Mr. Chief Justice Vinson before the American Bar Association Sept. 7, 1949, 69 Sup. Ct. V, VI.

CONCLUSION.

It is respectfully submitted that since the question presented for review is one of local or state law, which was carefully and fully considered by the District Court and affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and it further appearing that no special or important reasons for review within the intendment of Rule 19, Revised Rules of the Supreme Court, are present, this petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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